ceed in establishing a good one! And at this moment, when we that there is not one sention; they know of no other democracy than but he is such no longer. The Chanticles sible and well informed man in the country, that which is to be found in antagonism to whether Whig or Democrat, who believes in the wisdom or practicability of the law as it now stands, we see all submitting to it, and the Whig party acem afraid to throttle the months are and to come the country. But it which is to be found in the power of the country, but if we can understand it, we think it is started to take ground, as the mouthpiece of the thinking, intelligent men of the old Locofoco party, against the power of the people; and they naturally be-

"Let us take up these measures for which we have contended for twenty years, one by one, and see if any good reason exists for abandoning them. If upon fair trial they shall have proved to be injurious to the public good, let them go; but surely no same man opposed to us or our principles, but because can be convinced of their injurious tendency they do not understand the nature of the quesin 1840 and 1848, and are most likely to do been accustomed to act." so again in 1856.

that discrimination is a recognition of the be applied. principle of protection? The question is, is it a judicious discrimination, and does it protest where protection is most needed! But discrimination in itself recognises the principle, and in any alteration that may be made of the present tariff the party in power will not fail to adopt that principle. You may call things by what names you choose, but the tariff of 1846, Mr. Chairman, is no more a free trade tariff than my State is a free State; but, at the same time, I do not agree that it judiciously discriminates or affords proper protection to such articles as most need it. I mean such articles as we can supply at home and must consume.

"It may become, perhaps it has become necessary that the tariff should be revised and modified, if only to diminish the superabundant revenue that is accomulating in the public tressury, and it may be found indispensable to diminish the duties on some articles and equally indispensable to increase them on others; but you will find that under no circumstances will any party in this country venture upon an equal rate of duties on will discriminate, and so discriminate as to give protection to certain interests; and, if I claim the credit for our party that its sagacity and wisdom has entitled it to receive at the hands of our opponents.

"But let us see how their tariff of 1846 has operated practically. That it has furnished sufficient amount of revenue cannot be questioned; but at what cost it has done so remains to be seen. We all know how common it is for public men of the Democratic party (they have usurped that name, and in it consists their only strength) to claim inwhich, with its untold millions of gold, they say has staved off such a commercial crisis as has been heretofore unknown to our people. Well, admit that to be so. What I de- tional locomotive, who can tell what cutassire they should next tell us is, what would have produced this crisis, and then overwhelm us! what resort would have been necessary had which we should have afforded encourage- their eye. ment and protection to the labor of our own

its moneyed aristocracy; they must have mon- exclude Sen. Cass and many of the promiey to carry on the war; the Barings and the nent Northern and Western men of the Demofive hundreds millions, and will cell it in as fast as it becomes due; and then is the time of the Pacific Railroad as a Government that the shoe will begin to pinch; then will measure. What, then, would be the test? se the time that we shall discover the beau- Why this and this only: If I sould consent to ties and advantages of excessive importations super-induced by low duties; and, with or without war, pay-day must and will come, sooner or later; and when it does arrive, then the great of the period of the period consent to the printing quence, labored under great disadvantages in many millions surples money in the Treasuration of the period of the pulley and the screw one cannot so important, so useful, so magnificent as a humbug, that the people were annually but be forcibly impressed with the great work as the period of the we shall see the workings of what many are now pleased to call the free trade system."

"I have no difficulty, Mr. Chairman, in solyous inquiry, Why is it that the foreigners all a regular Locofoco paper, and the organ of to offer a premius

could not we by a similar perseverance succeed in establishing a good one! And at this racy; they give to the term its true significamonater and to crush its enormities. But lieve when they come among us that democ- it is an something more of this Sub-treasury here-racy on this side, of the water means what Journal. they understand by democracy at home. Nothing is more natural that they should identify themselves with those whom they suppose are struggling to maintain the rights and the power of the people of which they themselves compose a part; it is not because they are because we cannot always retain the power tions that divide us; and when they have of the Government in our own hands; and I been here long enough to ascertain the truth, might here remark that if the people are sup- like other men, pride of opinion, pride of conposed to have decided against them in 1844 sistency, and old habits and associations bind and 1852, they as surely decided in their favor them down to the party with which they have

"The Democracy claim to be the progress-"How is it with the question of protection ive party, and seek to disseminate the im to home labor! Has that great principle be- pression that we are the 'stand still-party,' or, come obsolete! Are we ready to give it up! as some call it, the 'do-nothing party.' Is free trade indeed in the ascending! The Surely the internal improvement party is not had we felt in the mood. tariff of 1846, I grant you, has taken the place 'he stand-still party, the party that is for of the tariff of 1842; but then is the tariff of building up manufactures of every sort, of 1846 a free trade tariff! Does not every body encouraging the mechanic arts, of giving emof good sense know that any tariff that ren- ployment to all, and taking care of all, is not particular question at issue, nor marking out Both of these latter documents, together ges in its duties from ten and fifteen to forty the stand-still party; it is they who oppose any new features of policy of any great im- with a vast amount of other matter, statistical, and fifty per cent. and upwards is a discrimition this system, they who will not progress; they nating tariff, and does not every body know are the party to whom that cognomen should

tructive. When I read an account of some dashing, high-spirited young fellow, whose horse has run away with him, and dashed his is something of Democratic progress, rather of Whigs of '42. would have been to have kept the reins in hand and the horse in subjection. Sometimes we read of a steamboat that is in such the New Haven cars into Norwalk river, with affairs of Government, when we undertake grasped by any mind. all articles that we import. They must and the only progress they propose, which is to will discriminate, and so discriminate as to neglect our own affairs, disregard our own interests, and go roaming over the world, in am right in this, let us, instead of surrender- imitation of ancient Rome, plundering our am right in this, let us, instead of surrendering this principle, maintain that we have established the wisdom of the system, and
claim the credit for our party that its sagacia
of all mankind. I would rather have a rational, conservative driver, who would control his horse; a rational, conservative fireman, who would not put on too much steam; and a rational, conservative engineer, who would control his locomotive, and travel with less speed and more safety; so, in like manner I would prefer a sound, safe, rational conserva- tintoil. tive Whig at the helm of Government, who would attend to our business at home, progressing rapidly, but steadily and safely; extending our commerce, increasing our agrifinite credit for the acquisition of California, culture, enlarging our manufactures, and securing peace, plenty, independence, and happiness to all our people; and if we do not have such an engineer to guide our great natrophe may not sooner or later overtake and

"Sir, there is an old Latin maxim that not the golden sands of California so oppor- full of meaning and good sense: 'Confirmat er poises a straw upon his nose. He winks tunely come to avert the columnity and distress which would have befallen us! I will who destroys the abuse. We strengthen at the Secessionists. He is "everything to haps it would be more appropriate to say un- upon this principle I hope to see the consersound) system of legislation by which our vative Whig party always act. Let individpeople were induced to encourage European usl citizens, in the exercise of their personal workshops and European labor, to the exclu-rights, (taking care not to infringe the laws its 8th Aunual meeting in Columbus on the sion of American workshops and American of their country.) do as they like, on their 7th inst. labor, that would have brought on the crisis; own responsibility; but let the Government precisely the same causes that produced the take care at all times, and under all circumrevulsion of 1837. And, in the next place, stances, to watch with the most jealous vigito have remedied the evil it would have been lance the faith and integrity of the nation; be a twelve month before the proceedings

"Mr. Chairman, I am often asked why 1 people in preference to the labor of at y other am a Whig! My answer is, because I am a people on earth. As it is, that mighty influx Democrat; because I believe there is more time of organizing. Col. S. Medary, Prest., of gold that should have been spent among sound Democracy in the Whig ranks than in & J. G. Gest & W. W. Mather, Secretaries. A new work by T. S. Arthur! How his adour own people at home has followed on in the ranks of the other party, and because I the regular channels of trade, and is now to go for the principle, and not the name or the be found in the workshops of Europe. Now, sound of Democracy. How could I be any in my judgment, he is the wisest man and the thing else but a Democrat? Losing both tathat would render the country absolutely in- have been mixed up with the people, sympadependent in every sense of the word. Sup- thizing in all their wrongs, contending committee, which reported tavorably. Repose a general war should break out in Eu-throughout my manhood for all their rights, purt adopted. rope, in which the four chief Powers should and struggling for their political equality, desbe engaged, which I have not only looked plsing at all times everything that savored of upon for some months as extremely probable, aristocracy and pride, whether of birth or forbut as almost certain, notwithstanding the tune, ready to resist oppression whenever and opposite views that have prevailed in this wherever I met it. Brought up in the midst in their respective Fairs. country as well as in France and England, of the people and one of themselves, how for I have not been able to see why the Em- could I be, in my nature, habits, associations, Board memorialize the Legislature to collate substitute in place of the "rod of iron," the parties, who find something, but not much to peror Nicholas should relinquish the advan-tages he has already obtained (by the tempo-And yet, suppose I should desire from any rizing course of France and England, each of cause to associate myself with the Democratic hom have frittered away their time in idle party, what are the tests by what I would be Agriculture. Refered to a committee, which gotiations, while he has been preparing for tried? To what doctrines or principles would struck out the clause in reference to a comtowards the accomplishment of an ob- I have to subscribe to gain an admittance that has constituted the chief anxiety of into their ranks and fellowship with them! casis from the days of Peter the Greatdown They surely could not reject me on the the present time, to wit: the possession of ground that I was in favor of the principle of Constantinuple. I say, suppose such a war protection, for that would have excluded Mr. should come, what would be the consequence Jefferson and General Jackson from the domain for the purpose of endowing an Ato us? The low rate of duties, as I have said. Democratic party, as it would now exclude has induced our country ren to go abroad to many thousands of their present friends, in-purchase many, very many articles which we cluding Mr. Buchanan, who, with Silas Wrght, were able to furnish, and should have manu- voted for the tariff of 1842, and without whose factured at home, and by that process we have votes it could never have become a law; it to take steps to establish an agricultural become largely indebted to Great Britain. | could not be, on the ground that I was in fa- Library and museum in the city of Columbus. The British Government is sustained by vor of internal improvements, for that would Bothschilds will have the control of the en- seacy; and it was but the other day that here Hamilton, Joseph Sullivant of Franklin, and technicalities, within the range of any person This, however, is not expected, and it is tire debt, in all amounting to some four or in this very hall two members of Mr. Pierce's R. Sledman, of Cuyahoga, were elected with a common education. Enlightened rather matter of regret than otherwise.

We have just received the first number of Chapman's Chantieleer." The principle ediing a question which had puzzled the brains tor is J. P. Charman, who, from 1841 to 1850. nds, to wit: the universal and anxi. was the editor of the Indiana Afate Sentinel,

it is an important movement .- Ohio State

B. R. COWEN, Editor

THE PEOPLE, AND THEIR RIGHTS.

Friday Morning Dec. 2, 1858.

To Correspondents.

Communications must be handed in before 10 clock on Wednesday morning.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We last week laid this document before our readers at the earliest possible moment. So soon that we had no time for comment

It is a quiet, adroit, non-committal paper, neither strongly defining his position on any He also read a paper on flax and flax fibre. provocative of comment on any topic. He ceedings of the Board, though how soon that "But there are two kinds of progress goes round and round the Pacific Rail Road will be. I can't say. through life-the one rational, the other des- question, and never gets up right face to face with it. On the question of the tariff he shows pretty conclusively the advantages of vehicle to pieces and nearly broken his neck, a discriminating, protective tariff, which prin-I cannot but regard it as progress; but it ciple will not be new to our stomach old

On the whole the message is just about what might have been expected from the that the services of more able teachers may man. In the whole course of the document haste to make rapid progress through the one cannot help being struck with the eviwater that she gets up too much steam, and dence manifested of endeavoring to conciliate, away goes boat, cargo crew, and passengers in the air. This is certainly making rapid progress, but not of the rational kind: it openness in any part, and he seems to have smacks of Democratic progress; it is a spe- made use of language for the purpose of concies of Democratic progressive, go-ahe-a cealing his own settled connections—often cleverness. It was the same spirit of head-resorted to by Statesmen. If he wrote with long Democratic progress that precipitated the intention of steering clear of critical such terrible and culamitous results. So it comment he has succeeded most admirably will be, I fear, with Democratic progress in for it is too weak and shadow like to be

The Philadelphia Bulltin, a semi-Democratic paper says of it:

First as to its style. This is a weak imitation of Gibbon; the resemblance consisting merely in certain turns of expression, withwritten out the entire ideas in one fourth the space, that is if a Webster could have pos-

Next as to the matter. This is thought infinitesimally diluted as we have said. In justice to the President it must be conceded. that, when he makes up his mind to speak in this message he has studiously endeavored to avoid committing himself. Like Talleyrand, negatives as dexterously as a Chinese Juggi-

State Board of Agriculture.

The Ohio State Agricultural Society held

As the probabilities are, that under the new order of letting out the printing it will necessary to resort to a different system, by let them goard it as they would the apple of will be published we will give a summary of The Iron Rule; or Tyrany in the Household. the proceedings we find in the Journal.

> Sixty one counties were represented at the Mr. Brush, of Franklin, offered a Resolution requesting the Board to offer premiums at the announcement. It is entirely unnefor the best practical treatise on the cultiva- cessary for us to say that the work is good, for stapile products of the State. Referred to a his writings but we were wi-er on some par-

They passed a resolution giving the County Societies entire control of regulating in to the admission of his propositions. The improtant by the people. Little can be in

the laws on Agriculture, and creat a permanent officer to be called a Commissioner of missioner, and reported it back, favorably.

Prof. Mather offered a resolution instructfor a donation of 200,000 acres of the public gr.cultural college in each State of the Union. Adopted.

A resolution was passed asking the Board

Musgrave, of Crawford, Jno. K. Green, of divested of their cumbersome, and useless members of the Board for the ensuing term. labor has too long been regarded as Utopian it not remarkable that this government to the loose manner in which the printing quence, labored under great disadvantages in losing money by it, and that we can never "triumph of mind over matter," as exhibited get promptness and efficiency until we go in their laws and powers. The day is now from different quarters postpone, or defer

to offer a premium for the best hedges in is the only one that can become truly eminent or to authorise the improvement.

current stands as follows: Plate on hand Other property 5,434 Cash on hand 300 Promissory note Estimated receipts from State Tre-

soury for the year 1853

Whole amount of funds Receipts at Dayton-At gates, for tickets and badges \$14,000 00 Sales of lumber Dayton subscription , 3 Sale of privilege of selling refresh-ments within State Fair grounds

822,354 14 Expenses of State Fair, exclusive of premiums

ditures

Dr. Warden, of Cincinnati, delivered an address on "The effect of Gypsum of Plaster of Paris upon soils," which is pronounced "practical, able and very excellent address."

in Sept. last was \$18,041,675 50. He recommends an increased expenditure from the Orr, 00. Literary fund for the education of the poor, and advanced rate of payment per scholar be secured. As the charters of most of the banks expire in 1857, and the Legislature has biennial sessions he anticipates applications for renewal of the same, and recommends that they be met promptly, and in the proper

He recommends the purchase of Mt. Vernagricultural interests.

Internal improvements, he says, are progressing with a commendable rapidity, under the fostening care of the Legislature.

OUR SCHOOL

On Friday afternoon of last week we visit. ed Mr. Moone's school, in company with a out a particle of Gibbon's witness of thought few others. To say that we were pleased Quite one third, if not more, of the words would but poorly express our feelings on the might be struck out, without altering the occasion. The visit being altogether unlooksense. A Webster would, indeed, have ed for on the part of the school, they of course had no opportunity of preparation for sibly beaten out ideas into such intellectual the occasion. The exercises, without a single exception, were highly creditable to teacher and to scholars.

We feel that we are expressing the sincero desire of the teacher when we urge upon our practical Teachers." like a man, he can think far more clearly as citizens, and more especially the parents to well as express himself more tersely. But wisit the schools oftener. It is an encouragement to increased exertion on the part of he seems to believe that language was made all parties, and it cannot but prove a gratito conceal thought. He consequently drenches fication to the parents feelings to see the us with words. He balances affirmatives & rapid progress being made by their children.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We plead guilty to the weakness, if weakpapers this side of the London Punch. We would recommend dyspeptics to "throw physic to the dogs" and take the "Notions."

By T. S. Arthur. Philadephia: T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut st, 8 vo. pp. 93. Price 25 cts.

mirers, and their name is legion, will rejoice ticular point in morals or ethics. He makes more efficient government of the affections.

Mechanics: their principles and practical ap-Dewitt & Daveuport 1 vol. 12 mo. pp. 182. Southern views may be known in time. Elegantly bound in Cloth. Price 15 cts,

This work is designed to bring the princi-Mesers. Jas. L. Cox, of Muskingum, R. W. ples and application of mechanical laws, lieve that the large surplus, over what is re-Some very pertinent remarks in reference by our mechanics, and they have, in conse-

much | "In the financial department the account in his calling. In this book the laborer can a way to dispose of all their difficulties, if by | as an attack, and intended to deceive mines

Softs and Hards in Canons The Administration may thank their stars and Dr. Olds that a collision was avoided between the two factions, before the session of Congress commenced. STARTON, of Ten-Congress commenced. STANTON, of Ten4,500 00 nessee presented some Hard resolutions to the caucus for discussion and adoption; but they had, for some cause adopted the rules of straitest strict constructionists, have ne difthe House. Dr. Olds, the chairman enquir-5,054 14 ed if they wished to debate the resolutions. 3,000 00 Whereupon a dozen fireating Hards sprung up and said, they not only ment to debate 300 00 them, but to pass them, and that instanter. There the Doctor had them when he said .-A motion, under the rules of the House, 15.359 85 giving rise to a debate, must lie over one under the infliction, but all of no avail. The resolutions, it is said, were, virtually a munifesto against Marcy and Guthrie, and were designed to oust them and put a new Set in The Administration may expect trouble ahead, if this outburst at the start is to be

DR. Oaps fancied himself a candidate for ostensibly in fevor of Disney, but he was, in reality laboring to defeat him. The first Vincinia .- By the message of Govenor ballot stood: Disney, 38; Boyd, 37; Orr, of such a contract for his principal! This fact my on the Danube to restrain the ardor of Johnson we see that the debt of this State S. C. 35. The second ballot stood all one alone would in many cases be such evidence way, as follows: Boyd 118-Disney, 00- of fraud as to avoid the contract in a court of ther chance.

taken as the data.

Congress is again in session;-the iously work the great wheels of our political machinery, and, although measures may be advocated and laws enacted which may prove obnoxious to some yet, thanks to the spirit of our free institutions, "reason is left free to on, by the State. He dwells at considerable comebat them." A foreigner must see in length on the need of legislation on the the inauguration of our chief Executive officer, the regular sessions of Congress, and their matter of course way of proceedure, conclusive evidence of the admirable work- the 20th, short of coal. ing of our political system. Many long years may they be the admiration and emulation of foreign countries!

> Mr. Cowes:-Permit me to correct My self through your paper. The resolut quoted in the communication, headed "School Examiners," in your paper of the 25th ult. Should read.

"Resolved. That the members of the Belmont County Teachers Institute, without casting that Covernment has the right to open a for- of Pauloff. School Examiners of this county, recommend Office. in behalf of the profession of teaching, the appointment hereafter in this county of a Board of School Examiners composed of practical Teachers." G. W. H.

Correspondence of the Chronicle. WASHINGTON CITY

Congress is in Session. The organization of the House was prompt, and to appearance harmonious and satisfactory, and though Boyd who was elected speaker, is not considered the first choice of the friends of the President, he was not very objectionable to them, and as Mr. Forney, clerk was the Administration candidate, the elections of officers in triumph, and a defeat of the Hards, or ada good joke, and an unbounded admiration for amantives. It is however, the belief of many a well told anecdote. "Phansy our pheelinks" that the democratic members, cannot long then on receiving a copy of "Yankee Notions', avoid a serious conflict. A proposition was a day or two since, one of the "phunniest", brought before the caucus, that nominated the House candidates, that would have tried the strength of the factions, had it not been suppressed. There is in this congress, an unusual proportion of new members, and that increased the difficultly of harmonizing the

opposition. It is very certain that the democrats in Congress are divided,—that the causes of this discord in that body. Each party has its organ in Washington city, the Washington Union on the one side, and a new paper, the Sentinal, on the other. The division has extended to all parts of the union, and has most reliable statesman who recommends ther and mother when I was but a child nine tion of the State. Mr. McGaiw, any one might be sure it was from such a The President has identified himself with the made its appearance in most of the States. such a system of legislation as would enable years old, (by the burning of the theatre in of Montgomery, offered an amendment mak- writer. There is one great beauty in Mr. secessionists of the South, and has shown the industry of the country to protect Itself Richmond,) I was soon after sent off to a ing the resolution apply to the cultivation of T's works—we never laid down a volume of layor to the Free Soilers of New York, and has rebuked them in Massachusetts, through his attorney general Mr. Cushing.

Little has been done in Congress, and his subjects as lucid as day, and in a fascina- cannot now foresee what is likely to be the ting but unexceptionable style leads the mind action of that body on measures deemed the name, is to correct the many false ideas President to any one important measure .-A resolution was offered that the State of government in the home circle, and to This document has disappointed many of all approve, or disapprove in it, and I know of but one of the many political parties, into Household Words for December is be- which the people of this country are divided that can agree with him in all his views .tore us. There is an immense amount of 1: I rightly understand that rather equivocal reading matter in this publication, and it is document, take it in connection with sundry reading of the most judicious and instructive other matters, tending to show the purpose ing the State Board to memorialize Congress selection. The long winter evenings would of the President, the South Carolina school be shortened one half by a copy of it to read. will give to this administration their decided support. How far the Solts the Free Sui democrats of New York, in consideration of plications. By Oliver Byrne, Civil Military, their targe share of the spoils will sustain, an and Mechanical Engineer. New York: administration so fully pledged to the ultra

The expose of the State of the Treasury would be highly satisfactory, if we could be quired to deirsy the enormous expenses of the government, would be usefully applied. formed to promote union, harmony, tranquill ty, liberty and the general welters, with When this great work is proposed, object

a new paper issued at Indianapolis, called back to the old system, and give the mark to at hand, and we hall its appearance with joy, measures to effect it. The route proposed it a competent, responsible establishment. when ignorance and renumerative labor will not the proper one, or the plan of operations A resolution was offered asking the Board set go together, and the educated mechanic is not the best or Congress has not the pow-How quick these objectors would find

making this road, other favorite objects could making this road, other favorite objects could be attained. To one unacquainted with the action of parties in this country, upon making himself acquainted with our constitution, would be at a loss to account for opposition to such a work as this, an the ground of unconstitutionality, by one who thinks our governments. Hostilities have ceased all along the Molconstitutionality, by one who thinks our governments. ernment has power to annex foreign territory ficulty in acquiring foreign territory, in some directions. And let it be once proposed to make a Rail Road from a point as far South as the State of Mississippi to the Pacific ocean, and it would probably lessen the number of objectors on the ground of unconstitutionality.

It is not expected that congress will do much business, before January. The appointment of committees, forming acquaintances, day." The Hards squirmed and writhed the past times of the holydays, &c, &c, with now and then a little speech making, in Congress, will occupy most of the members until the holydays are over.

The question as to the public, or congressional printer, which has so often created disturbance has been decided, and the Editor the triangle between Kalafat and Tarajool of the Union, Mr. Armstrong, is the lucky man. It is generally supposed that the job with both banks of the river, and having a is worth upwards of \$200,000. This in a base of operations to act in lesser Wallachia. model republic is not only calculated to The Russians under Gen'l Back took from corrupt the aspirants for the place, and those them Tarajool. Speaker, but on Friday evening withdrew, who have it to give, but is eminently mischivous as an example.

. What would be said of the agent of a individual or a corporation, who would make

equity.

The democratic caucus did not nominate: chaplin, and therefore, the House ballotted several times before they succeeded in getting mighty lawmaking power of our republic a majority of votes for any one cand.date.—
commences its labors quietly, and with no Mr. Milbourn of the M. E. Church South flourish of trumpets. Evenly and harmon- was finally elected by the House, and Mr. Slicer of the M. E. Church by the Senate.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLDT. NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

the harbor. She brings 90 passengers and were to be invited to form. 450 tons of freight.

Dona Maria, Queen of Portugal, died on the

15th, in child bed. The King was immediately declared regent. Lisbon is tranquil.

and 22nd was fully attended. Napolean has decreed a reduction of duty on coal to 30 centimes. Wrought iron cast

second year.

any reflection on the present Board of eign correspondence entrusted to the Post The Russian Minister at Paris had joined the French Emperor at Fontsinbleau.

Arrests continue to be made at Lyons for posting fevolutionary proclamations, alledging 250 passengers. the want of work and the dearness of bread

The retreat of the Turks across the Dan ube is confirmed. The passage was leffected without any interruption

The Turks held Kalafat with 25.00 troops It is reported that the Russians had evacuaed thelesser Wallachie.

Advices from St. Petersburgh confirm the report that the Russian fleet had been dismantled, and sent into winter quarters on the It is reported from the frontiers of Bosmid.

that a force of 12,000 men preparing to join the Turks and would cross the Servian Territories with or without leave.

The Russians are fortifying Odessa. A ukaze has been published, granting the port of Odessa the privalege to continue its Pacha had defeated the Russians at Oltenitate commerce under the neutral flag.

for the winter in the Black Sea. It is reported that the Russian

dors at London and Paris had ordered number of muskers ammunition, &c. &c., on division are such as will produce mure or less to demand their passports in case the the field. 800 Russians were killed. The combined fleets remained in the Black Sea. Turks had only 13 killed and 72 wounded. Austria and Russia has given formal assurance of their determination to remain neutral.

At Vienna on the 22nd, it was reported that the Russian force had been beaten back by the Turks in Georgia. The editors at Vienna have received warn

ingnot to publish what is calculated to provoke The Russias outpost, near Kalafat, had several skirmishes with the Turks, who are

strongly fortified at Kalafat. The Russians it is reported are marching to attick Kalafat.

The Turks are receiving strong reinforce ment, and a desperate fight is expected. The Turks lending succor to the Circass-

The Czar is reported to be ill. The Morning Chronicle contains a dispatch stating that the Torks had erected a camp on the Servian frontiers, and commenced throwing a bridge across the Davina. The Servians offered determined resistence. The Sardinian chambers have been disso

The London market grain is in fair request at a shilling advance per quarter, which chieked business.

Flour in good demand, at an advance of one shilling and a six pence for fresh qualities. chester market flat.

The Humboldt is a total loss, the cargo will be saved in a damaged state. Passengers all saved.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA. New York, Dec. 6.

om Halifay Western Canal, 36s; Ohio, 38s. Corn, vellow 40s; white 46s 6d, consols 954. Hostilities have ceased in Europe.
The Torks continue to meet with success

The steamer Niagara arrived this afternoon

in Asia. New attempts have been made at Egypt has prohibited the exportation

Cotton market nearly unchanged in ever respect and is firm for lower qualaties, which

have improved, and prices are a shade higher Sales in breadstuffs the improved tone re ported our last has been lost. The latest from Constantinople is embra Goreschakoff. The plan succeeded and Om-

The floods of the Danube prevent opera

tions, but when the frosts set in, it is expected the fighting will be resumed. Vienna letters of the 22d state that Omar

Pacha has been ordered to prosecute the war with energy.

From Bucharest under the date of the 14th we learn that Prince Gortschakoff had received similar instructions. In the meantime

diplomaye is again active.
On the 7th the British steamer Fury, prought to Constantinople the draft of a new Anglo French note. The Porte, however, declined to consider it and it was therefore withdrawn.

A more comprehensive proposal, it is said has been prepared at Paris, by Napolean.

The present position of military affairs is stated thus-Omar Pacha, holds a strong position in Kalafat with 40,000 men, and i fortifying himself in the strongest manner, in and Marabou, thus securing a communication

The Sultan is said also to be equally disposed to come to terms, but will not be the first to retract. He has, however, sent Paul Effendi, as imperial Commissioner to the ar-Omar Pacha and thus give diplomacy ano-

The porte has received from the Ambassadors assurance of effective co-operation in case of need, and may send a fleet into the Black sea without fear of leaving the capital exposed .- The Patrie states under date of Vienna 21st, that the Russian army has received orders to assume the offensive and cross the Danube and go towards Adrianople if the Turks will let them. Baron De Hillers, arrived at Constantinople on the 15th.

There are more reports of diplomatic notes in circulation, but none are deemed reliable. It is said that the Count Walesiokski, the French minister at London, had returned from The Humboldt in attenting to put in for Paris with a draft of a treaty agreed to by coal, went ashore last night at the mouth of France and England, and the other powers,

If the Austrian statement may be believed, The Herman touched at Southampton on the Czar has replied, in answer to an inquiry of Austria, that he will propose a project of

A rumor from Vienna, which is however. not credited, says that the Turks have received orders from Constantinople to abandon The Cabinet Council at London on the 19th Kalaiat .- Omar Pacha is said to have given to his reason for recrossing the Danube, that Gen'l Pauloff expected a superior force, and if we were beaten and reinforcements arrived to 18, cast from 5, for the first year, 4 on the to make the Russian corps twice as great as ours, and if we remain where we are, we The superior Court at Paris has decided shall probably meet a disaster similar to that

FURTHER NEWS BY THE STAGARA.

BOSTON, Dec 10 The Niagara arrived at 11 o'clock last night with its and the Humboldt's mails, and The London Morning Advertiser of the

26th says, the government has received a telegraphic despatch announcing the entrance the combined Fleets into the Black Sea. From Vienna we learn that the Russians attacked St. Nicholas in Asir, by land and 25 of the crew were saved by the Turks, who borught them to Constantinople, prisoners. It is stated in another despatch that the Turke Sea and that the crew had arrived at Con-

stantinople but there are no details. Constantinople on the 10th was in a state of joyful excitement, a buletltin having been issued, anuouncing that on the 4th inst Omar

The Russian General led 30,000 against The French Consul at Constantinople had the position which the Turks had taken upon invited tenders, for supplying the French fleet the second and third, on the left bank of the Danube. The combat lasted six hours, and the Russians were routed, and left a large

> It cannot be denied that our Government paper renders itself justly liable to such censures as the following. The Union certainly needs reformation in its manner of treating friendly foreign Governments. A letter from Washington remarks that.

"While Mr. Soule was exchanging with the Queen of Spain assurances of friendly feelings between the two countries, the organ of this Government at Washington was publishing, apparently with the sanction of the Executive, the most insulting distribes against the people, the institutions, and the national policy of Spain, and using all its energies to stir up another expedition for despoiling her of Cuba the most valuable colony which remains to her."

The Washington Star states, that it is now understood at Washington that serious efforts are about being made by the lobby men to start a new party, whose real object will be to prevent the success of the Administration's plans to guard the Treasury of the United States from them. Some of the mail steamer men, are its god athers, so far; though the Silver Greys of N. York, and disappointed Democratic office seekers everywhere, are Tea advancing. Cotton unchanged. Man- expected by its originators to join it as soon as its flag may be raised.

Boston, Nov. 11.

The Coalition Democratic papers are repub lishing editorial articles written for the leading Democratic papers in 1850, which they as-sert are from the pen of the Hon.Caleb Cushing. These articles zealously argue in favor of a coalition between the Democrats and Free Soilers on State matters. There is said to be proof positive of Mr. Cushing being the author of them

IMMENSE DEFALCATIONS. NEW YORK, Nov. 19:

Defalcations to the amount of a half-millon of dollars have been discovered in Wallstreet. It appears, however, that but one bank has been victimized to the extent of only one hundred thousand dollars, by the leading offices discounting worthless paper.
The Star of the West sailed Tuesday for California, crowded with passengers, regular mail steamer sails on Monday. end under date of the 10th inst., and show that the operations at Offeniza were feligied